THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885.

Mr David McPherson Speaks.

During the progress of the rebellion in the North-West, now happily suppressed, it was again and again asserted in the Opposition press, that the insurgents were the victims of cruel injustice at the hands of the Government and their agents, and that the uprising was but the struggle of an oppressed and wronged class to obtain their rights. So often was this reiterated, that people began to believe it, although it was never attempted to be shewn that the alleged grievances, of which they complained, had ever been represented to the Government or to Parliament, or even noticed in the press. But the opportunity was too good to be lost, and the Grit party proceeded to work the rebellion for all it was worth against the Government.

Assailed in Parliament, Sir John Macdonald challenged and invited enquiry into the Government's administration in the North-West, and he declared that when the proper time came for making public all the information in their possession, he would be able to show that the Government had not failed in its whole duty toward the settlers in that country Sir David McPherson, the Minister of the Interior, was one of the principal targets at which the Opposition shafts were levelled, and the whole rebellion was laid at his door as being the result of his mismanagement and incompetence. A few days ago in the Senate, in answer to an application from the Opposition for some papers alleged to have a bearing upon the rebellion, Sir David made a telling speech from which we are enabled to judge of the nature of the information which will hereafter be laid before Parliament. Sir David's speech gives a flat contradiction to the Grit assertions of injustice and tyranny practised by the Government upon the half-breeds. He said:

> The papers have not yet been brought down, and it would be premature to produce them, but there are two or three facts that I may state, and which it is perhaps desirable should be known where they are not already known—that is, that the half-breeds had no grievance whatever in relation to their lands or any other matter. No half-breed was ever disturbed or threatened with disturbance in the occupation of his land, not in one solitary case. No half-breed delegation came to Ottawa to complain of ill-treatment or disturbance in relation to their lands. No complaint of half-breeds was ever made on the floor of parliament. No grievance existed, and that will be made manifest when the papers are brought down. The hon. gentleman from Trent division expressed regret that scrip should be given to the half-breeds because they sell it for less than its value. That is quite true, and it is very unfortunate, but the Government became satisfied that nothing would meet the views of the half-breeds in the territories except to be settled with precisely on the same terms as the half-breeds in Manitoba were settled with, and that is what is being done by the commission. The heads of half-breed families get each scrip for $160, redeemable in land, and the children of half-breeds get 240 acres of land. They are settled with on precisely the same terms as were the half-breeds of Manitoba, and they are quite satisfied. It is true that they part too readily with their scrip. They are followed, I believe, by speculators, who induce them to sell out as cheaply as they can. They are the victims of those speculators to a large extent. There never was any reason to apprehend an outbreak. The hon. gentleman opposite me (Mr. Read) had told what was the general impression in the country, that there was no apprehension of a rising, and when the papers come down that also will be proved. The hon. gentleman from Halifax said that if a commission had been issued in December last it would probably have prevented the outbreak. I suppose my hon. friend is not aware that a commission was determined on by Order in Council in January last, and that the half-breeds in Prince Albert district were notified of it on the 4th of February, six weeks before there was an outbreak, but it would seem that the very knowledge that the Government had determined on settling with the half breeds for the extinguishment of their interest in the Indian title (for that is what it is) it would seem as if people interested in preventing an amicable settlement precipitated the uprising. Who those were I hope we may discover. I understand that Riel's papers have been saved, and I hope that some of the correspondence will bring guilt home to the guilty parties. I fear there will be found some among them more than redskins. I fear that the unfriendly whites, the disloyal whites, men of the Farmers' Union class, have had a good deal to do with precipitating this half-breed rebellion. Until Riel arrived in the country there was no disturbance. Riel is an incendiary, and he had great influence with the half-breeds. From the moment he arrived in the country he was endeavoring no doubt to excite them to discontent, but there was not the slightest apprehension of that discontent taking any form more serious than words until the outbreak actually took place. When the papers are brought down I have no doubt that Parliament and the country will acquit the Government of all blame in connection with this unfortunate rebellion, for I look upon it as unfortunate, although I agree with my hon. friends who have said that good will result from it eventually.

Gladstone's Fall.

The "grand old man" has at last succumbed. That he possesses great qualities none, we believe, will be so bold as to deny, but that in the exercise of those talents, he made many and grave mistakes, is equally certain. His career has terminated with a downfall from which, possibly, he may never recover, yet his public life has been so marked by ever-turning changes and so much experimentalism that it is almost impossible to-day to find an honest mourner over his fall.

When in the mood to be stern and conscientious, few men have guided the ship of state with a firmer hand. Salisbury dubbed him "the most arrogant of ministers" when he rose in the House of Commons and declared "the time had arrived to disestablish the Irish Episcopal Church"—yet dis-established it was. But the man who removed the incubus of the Irish establishment, was the same who harshly propounded "the resources of civilization," and led to the commission of wrongs upon the Green Island which the dis-establishment act had sought to benefit.

When men would follow him, he triumphed, when they thwarted him, he became peevish. Successful in many a hard-fought battle, he took leave of discretion, and became arrogant. Too sure of his individual power, he was reckless in launching schemes destined one day to rob him of that power—the end is his fall. Perhaps had he been truer to his own personal convictions, the good sense of the English people would have tided him over every difficulty, but, with contradictory spirits in his cabinet and outside influences to which he too readily yielded, London long ago pinnacled him as a "political weathercock," and in jest and satire, raised him to the dignity of "grand old man."

Of late, Gladstone's foreign policy has meant for England "peace with dishonor"—at home, his Irish policy was a series of broken promises and foreshadowed nothing but a re-saddling of the Crimes Act; but England's national pride and Ireland's cry for justice combined, have defeated his schemes and discarded him. This was the *real* cause of his downfall, although the blow was struck at the face of the Budget.

It is difficult as yet to tell how the tide will turn; so grave is the position of England at the present time, that men stand aghast at the perilous importance of the crisis. There are serious fears for the future as regards both England's foreign and home policy. The affairs of Europe appear fearfully complicated, and the action of the British Cabinet has been so very undecided, that its fall is without regret or sympathy. A firmer hand than Gladstone's must now be found, and if such is not a result of the change, the near future will only record another downfall.

The "Patriot" and Parnell.

The irresponsibles who, at the present time, concoct the editorials of the *Patriot*, are fast bringing that organ into discredit of the deepest dye. Its silly attack upon Parnell in its leading article of yesterday upon "The English Ministerial Crisis" is only another instance of its want of veracity, and the contradictory spirit it can display when it has some axe to grind, and some purpose to serve. It is only a few months ago since we read in the columns of that paper an enunciation of Mr. Parnell's policy, with which we thoroughly agreed, and we were pleased to see a journal, whose chief features upon the Irish question, had been ignorance, falsehood and bigotry, coming to its senses, and displaying an enlightened liberality upon Parnell's policy and Home Government for Ireland. So unaccustomed were we to see anything but a sneer and a fling at everything Irish, in that prejudiced organ, that we could hardly believe our eyes when we recognized the welcome change in its tone. Now, however, it seems to have taken another fit, which bids fair to be but the beginning of a complete collapse into its former diseased crankiness. Indeed, for the last few weeks, there has been a woful change in more directions than one, and the news that another daily is shortly to appear upon the scene, is not in the least unwelcome to us, for we imagine there is plenty of room for a *live* daily in our midst. We hope it will not take the *Patriot* as an example to follow, or a pattern to go by.

Nothwithstanding the *Patriot's* slur about "Parnell and his gang" being "professional agitators," and the deliberate falsehood which it utters in the insinuation that Parnell and his party hate Gladstone with a perfect hatred because he has done so much for Ireland, we have no particular desire to give that sheet the well merited castigation which it richly deserves. We leave its production of yesterday to the tender mercies of every truthful, and liberal minded critic. If that journal chooses to commit suicide it is none of our funeral, we should, however, be sorry to have to chronicle the rash act. Until recently there had been a decided improvement in its tone and general appearance from whatever cause. Now, however, judging by its latest display, it is going back to the old rut. We hope it will live, even in a rut, for we should be sorry to lose a plaything which affords us so much amusement, even while we may think it deserving of reproof now and then.

City Improvements.

We believe we are correct in saying that, compared with last season, Arbor Day this year awakened very little enthusiasm among our people. While this is to be regretted, it is pleasing to observe that here and there much more attention is being paid than formerly to the cultivation of trees and flowers. Nowhere is this more noticeable than on the grounds around the Provincial Building and Law Courts, which, for so many years an unattractive waste, are fast being converted into a field of beautiful verdure and rich bloom. For this most beneficial change we are indebted, in great part, to Mr. Arthur Newbery, who has been most assiduous in his efforts, and has shown remarkable taste, besides spending a large portion of his leisure hours in superintending the work. Although it was late last season before anything was done, the grounds looked very beautiful; this year their appearance will be still more improved.

There is another piece of public property which, at present unsightly and unproductive, might, at a trifling cost, be turned into a beautiful pleasure ground or flower garden. We refer to that portion of Queen Square north of the Market House, at present used as a hay and fish market. The hay market should be removed to Pownal, or what is usually known as the Gaol Square. This would not cause any inconvenience; and the fish market should be removed somewhere near the river, where it would not cause the nuisance which now exists. Some other equally eligible site might also be found for that palatial edifice inhabited by the lessee of the City Weigh Scales; they might be removed to the southern side of the square, for instance. Then all that piece of ground north of the Market House might be fenced in and sown with grass seed, making of it a handsome lawn, and at the same time ridding the city of what is now a regular camping ground for the dust. All that would then remain to make the principal square of our city respectable (once the Post Office is built) would be to remove those unsightly porches from the Market House, paint the building, and make it penal to stick bills on its walls.

Frenzied Fanaticism.

The *Examiner*, last week, having made the blood-curdling announcement that a woman had fallen "down stairs into eternity," went on to talk some of the most unalloyed bosh which it has been our lot to read for some time. Judge from the following sentence:

> "Whether or not there are degrees of punishment for the damned, we are not told; but if there are, eternal justice will surely demand that the modern liquor dealer be consigned to the lowest and hottest pit in hell."

As it takes two to drive a trade, the purchaser is a liquor dealer as well as the seller, and as the liquor drinker must necessarily purchase his grog, unless he manufactures or steals it, he is a dealer and is unceremoniously consigned by the *Examiner* "to the lowest and hottest pit in hell." Being only a purchaser and drinker and not a seller, he might get a cooler corner, only that the *Examiner* has doubts about there being any degrees of punishment in that country. Anyhow he is damned—that much is settled.

But we notice that the *Examiner* restricts its denunciations to the *modern* liquor-dealer. Our contemporary should be more explicit. Too far east is west, and just where the respectability of the ancient liquor-dealer dissolved into the infamy of the modern liquor dealer we are not informed. The *Examiner* must remember that we Islanders are a nation of shop-keepers, and that less than fifty years ago, among our shop-keeping ancestors, ardent spirits formed one of the principal articles of merchandize, and was looked upon as an indispensable item of every day life. If the *Examiner* scribe would follow the apostle's injunction and take "a little wine for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities" he would not write such twaddle.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are glad to learn that steps are being taken by his many friends to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the late Hon. J. C. Pope. For this purpose subscription lists have been opened both in Summerside and Charlottetown, and have been placed, in this city, at the Herald and *Examiner* offices, and at the stores of Messrs. A. McNeill, S. W. Crabbe and T. L. Chappelle. In order that the contributions may be as general as possible, no subscription will be received for a greater sum than one dollar. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

We hear much indignation expressed at the action of the City Assessors regarding the personal property tax recently levied. As requested, our citizens filled up schedules declaring the value of such property and returned them to the Assessors, when these gentlemen, without any examination of the property, undertook in many cases to raise their values. Had the Assessors visited the property or made any enquiry, there might be some justification for their interference, but as it is, their action is defensible only upon the plea that they did not believe the solemn declarations of respectable citizens.

It is very discreditable to a community such as Charlottetown that a bright little boy like that unfortunate waif, Oiny Smith, should be allowed to wander the streets day and night begging cents and growing up in idleness, ignorance and vice. He is now suffering, and has been for some weeks, from inflammation of the eyes, and the chances are that, if nothing be done for them he will ere long lose his sight and be a permanent burden on the city. It is not yet too late to take hold of this boy and place him with some respectable family, where he will be well fed, clothed and taught and where, apart from evil associations, he may grow up to be a useful man. Why can this not be done?

Impelled by a sense of duty to which the remarks of the Herald at length awakened him, our Stipendiary Magistrate is dealing severely with those citizens whose premises have been reported by the police to be in a dirty condition. High and low, rich and poor have been summoned before him and punished for their neglect without distinction of persons. This is as it should be, and we congratulate Mr. Fitzgerald upon being better late than never. Here may we ask what is the state of the Market House—the building in which His Honor dispenses justice? We are informed that that part of the premises known as the Bell Tower is in anything but the decent condition it ought to be. There are one or more families living in the Market cellar, what system of drainage do they possess? If there are any closets in those cellars, are they not more than four feet below the surface, and if the closets are not in the cellars, in what part of the premises are they situate?

A correspondent of the Halifax *Herald* gives a graphic account of a trip over the N. B. and P. E. Island Railway. The rails are laid to Bay Verte, a distance of 18 miles, but the grading has been completed to a point within four miles of Cape Tormentine, and this will be finished so soon as the Government pier is permanently located. The *Herald* correspondent says that "the company have shewn their confidence in the ultimate success of this route by expending $7,500 out of their own pockets for every mile of road completed, and they are now willing to finish and thoroughly equip the road as soon as the site of the pier is fixed." We are not concerned to know where the money comes from, but the people of this Island are particularly anxious that this line of road should be completed without further delay, and in time for next winter's boat service, if we are to have no better means of communication before that time.

What is the reason that regular trains are not run upon the Cape Traverse Branch? The people of that large and thriving section of country, are as much entitled to railway accommodation as are those of any other part of the Island, and now that the road is completed, it is surely not too much to ask that one train daily be run upon it. It is true that special trains run down to Cape Traverse on Friday and Saturday, returning on Monday, but, so far as we can see, this arrangement is more in the interest of Strang's Hotel than of the general public. We wish it distinctly understood that we cast no reflections upon Mr. Coleman, whose efficient management of our railway gives the most entire satisfaction; the regulations regarding the Cape Traverse Branch are doubtless dictated by a superior official, and we hope that upon the matter being properly represented, new and more satisfactory instructions may be received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From the Magdalen Islands.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The mail steamship *Beaver* arrived here on the 26th of May with the Right Reverend Bishop of Charlottetown on board. His Lordship was attended by Rev. Messrs. Gallant and Dumont, and two young ecclesiastics, Messrs. Boyd and Theriault. The distinguished visitors landed at Amherst harbor, where they were received by Rev. Messrs. Boudreault and Picotte, and by the chief officials of the place. Flags were flying, and guns were fired in honor of the Bishop's arrival. Carriages were in attendance for his Lordship and suite, to drive them to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Boudreault, cure of Amherst. In this parish the Bishop gave Confirmation to several young persons who had been previously prepared. After visiting the parish of St. Francois Xavier at Basin, his Lordship left for the parish of St. Pierre of Etang du Nord, crossing Pleasant Bay in an open boat, manned by some of his obliging flock. This bay is said to be nine miles wide, and when the boat was more than half way across it was overtaken by a thunder storm, during which a glimpse of a waterspout was seen, fortunately not near enough to be dangerous. The party reached Leslie's Landing rather wet, when they landed safely and proceeded to Etang du Nord. After giving Confirmation at the Church of St. Peter, His Lordship and suite left for the parish of Sainte Magdalen. The church of this parish is spacious, and is kept in excellent order by the painstaking priest, the Rev. P. Hebert. On this occasion it was beautifully decorated, the whole of the interior being lined with colored linen; both sides of the galleries were adorned with religious inscriptions. The altar was ornamented by the skilful hands and well-known taste of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. The writer has never, in any part of the world, seen an altar decorated in better taste. The parish priest, Mr. Hebert, and the good nuns deserve great praise for the splendid reception given to their Bishop. On Sunday the 31st May, most of the inhabitants of the four parishes of the Madeleines had gathered around the Church of Ste Madeleine at House Harbor. At 10 o'clock the Bishop in his Episcopal robes, and attended by the eight clergymen, left the parochial residence for the Church. The procession was headed by a cross bearer, followed by acolytes in red cassocks, and had a very fine effect, greatly impressing those who had never before seen a like sight. After the Bishop and procession entered the church, followed by as many persons as the edifice would hold, the Mass began, during which the two ecclesiastics before mentioned were ordained to the priesthood. Rev. C. Boudreault was assistant priest. The Rev. Messrs. de Finances and Picotte acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively; Rev. F. Gallant, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Boyd is a stranger to this place, but Mr. Henri Theriault is a native of the Madeleines, educated in Quebec, whom the Bishop kindly consented to ordain here in the presence of his friends and relatives. Messrs. Gallant and Dumont are also strangers, but they have already made a host of friends among the people of the Madeleine Islands. The Rev. F. Gallant delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion; he treated of the dignity and benefits of the priesthood, taking his text from St. Paul to the Hebrews: *For every high priest taken from among men, is ordained for men in the things that appertain to God.* (Heb. v., 1.) His sermon was well delivered; parts of it were considered eloquent. On Monday the 1st of June, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to several boys and girls, when the Rev. G. de Finances Valcourt delivered a very good and appropriate sermon.

The Bishop and suite left on Wednesday June 3rd, no doubt pleased with the reception given them in the Magdalen Islands.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in inserting this, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A Layman.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A writer who occasionally dabbles in the editorial columns of the *Patriot*, has appeared of late as the "historian of our own times," to do justice to the genius, the courage and the virtue of W. E. Gladstone. His production affords evidence that he made a desperate effort to clothe his eulogy on the "grand old man" in his most "splendid" rhetoric. The object was of course to dazzle his confreres of the *Patriot's* editorial sanctum, and to convince them that none but himself can descant upon the great questions of British politics. Notwithstanding the care and labor lavished by the *Patriot* writer on his essay I seriously entertain the opinion, that he has yet to make another attempt to give us something better than M'Carthy's "History of Our Own Times."

Our local historian for the information of the wider world gives an enumeration of the glorious achievements of Gladstone's reign, and adds:—"It appears to be in connection with Ireland that Gladstone's genius as a statesman found its highest development." Yes; quite correct. It was his genius that developed the most iniquitous Coercion Act ever inflicted upon Ireland during all the eighty-five years of the Union; and after letting its sweet yoke rest on the Irish for nearly three years, it was his genius again that proposed to introduce a bill for the renewal of the "most valuable provisions" of the most outrageous Crimes' Act that ever found a place on the British Statute Book. What splendor will attach to the name of the Prime Minister, whose "enlightened statesmanship" developed such a "remedial" measure for "that unhappy country." Again, he says:—"When Gladstone resumed the reins such was the condition of Ireland that it might be described as poor. Byron described it sixty years ago:—

> 'The Castle still stands, but the Senate's no more,
> And the famine that dwelt on her freedomless crags,
> Is extending its steps to her desolate shore.'

Through the wisdom and enlightened statesmanship of Gladstone this state of affairs no longer exists." Indeed! The *Patriot* scribe must have a poor memory as it is a fact well known that a famine did extend its steps to her desolate shore only a few years ago. The mighty Gladstone then swayed the destinies of the empire and what did he do to abate the ravages of the terrible visitation. He drove the truest friends Ireland ever had into the prison to partake of the hospitalities of the plank bed, and other luxuries provided by the "resources of civilization."

It was entirely owing to the exertions of Parnell and the National League that the terrible scenes of '47 and '48 were not repeated. It is only too true that the "Castle still stands," and the revelations of last year which proved it to be a sink of corruption—have dispelled the illusion that it is anything better than in the days of Byron.

We are told that Gladstone gave Ireland a land bill, the greatest piece of remedial legislation ever passed in favor of any country. Other countries must indeed have had some fearfully bad land bills inflicted upon them when a parliamentary return shows that under the operation of the greatest piece of "remedial legislation of this or any age," 15,000 individuals have been evicted in Ireland for the year ending last April; and, according to this "stainless" statesman there were 15,000 "sentences of death." Certainly, the person who is prepared to call such a measure "the greatest piece of remedial legislation" is quite capable of manufacturing a hero out of the most indifferent material.

It is a fact well known that the only clauses of this Act which are of any practical good to the Irish tenantry are to be credited to the talented young member for Monaghan and are known as the "Healy Clauses." It is something incomprehensible to see Parnell and his followers, who profess to be the friends of Ireland driving from power by their votes the "grand old man," who, we are assured, "has stood during many long and tempestuous nights at the helm crying justice for Ireland." It is difficult to believe the popular Irish leader would be so unpatriotic. But the profound student of British politics who mingles in the brilliant galaxy of versatile writers that now illuminate the editorial columns of the *Patriot*, has told us so and he must be believed.

Yours, &c.,

Rangor.

Charlottetown, June 15, 1885.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—About three years ago in Charlottetown, a few Irishmen undertook to form a branch of the Irish Land League; they labored under great disadvantages from the apathy of some and from the opposition of others, but, thanks to the energy of the few, and the quick response of the humble Irishmen and women, their efforts were ultimately successful. I cannot refrain from here mentioning the late Hon. William McGill, that generous and patriotic Scotchman, who helped to further the cause with his voice and his purse—peace to his ashes. It should be gratifying to-day to all those Irishmen and women in town and country, who subscribed so generously towards forwarding the emancipation of their countrymen at home from the trammels of landlordism, to know that our long wished for desires are not far off being realized. The proceedings in the British parliament for the last two years on Irish affairs are fast tending towards an Irish parliament in College Green.

I write this to encourage my countrymen in still further efforts if required, and to remind them that their time and money were not spent in vain. I find by the latest papers that the Scotch Crofters have petitioned the government for aid to keep them from starving. Lord McDonald places the number in this sad state at *one hundred thousand*.

What has come over our Scotch cousins in the Dominion? Have they no word of sympathy or aid for their fellow countrymen at home? Have the renowned charity and hospitality departed from the race? I hope not. Mr. Murdock of the Inverness *Highlander* gave the first impulse in the formation of a Land League here. I have no doubt but Irishmen will return the favor if a movement is once set on foot for this laudable purpose.

Patrick D. Cox,
Vice-President I. L. L.

Charlottetown, June 13, 1885.

Examination for Teachers' Licenses.

The following is the result of the examination recently held in this city:

FIRST CLASS—GENTLEMEN.

Maximum number of Marks, 1,500. Necessary to obtain a License, 750.

Fred. McLeod, Royalty, 1,011; Wm Thompson, Crapaud, 961; D. Campbell, Uigg, 954; Artemas McKinnon, Uigg, 924; Herbert McEwen, Charlottetown, 916; Donald McKay, Clifton, 893.

FIRST CLASS—LADIES.

Maximum number of marks 1,300. Necessary to obtain a License, 650.

Jane M. LePage, Charlottetown, 735.

SECOND CLASS.

The following candidates for First-Class obtained Second-Class Licenses:

Wm. H. Matheson, Brackley Point, 833, Fenwick Gill, Little York, 817; Wm. Ayers, Union Road, 772; Edith Murray, Charlottetown, 700; Wallace McMillan, Alberry Plains, 659.

SECOND CLASS.

Maximum number of marks, 1,200—Necessary to obtain License, 600.

Simpson Gordon, Alberton, 898; S. Robertson, Bedeque, 797; Major McIntosh, Summerside, 784; *Herbert Shaw, Brackley Point, 751; John McMillan, 747; *Burpee Steeves, Summerside, 739; John Judson, Alexandria, 723; Mary Ashly, Charlottetown, 716; Dinah Brooks, White Sands, 711; Bernard Traught, Pownal, 706; Colin McPhail, Long Creek, 700; Ernest Campbell, Montague, 688; John Robertson, Fredericton, 680; Eliza Aitken, Montague, 632; Malcolm McNeill, Long Creek, 645; Malcolm Beaton, Flat River, 634; Helen McEwen, Charlottetown, 634; Emma McLean, New Perth, 633; John S. Leard, Tryon, 627; *James F. Martin, Eldon, 618; Minnie Creed, Charlottetown, 607; Gilbert Gandet, Wellington, 606.

THIRD CLASS.

The following obtained third class licenses, through the intermediate or advance course: Not given in the order of merit. *George H. Lord, Eldon; Wm. H. Cumming, North River; Joseph H. Cunningham, Miscouche; *James Devereux, New Haven; Frederick A. Gordon, New Perth; George H. Stewart, Southport; *James L. McDonald, Montague; John R. Profit, Long River, Lot 20; John B Champion, Alberton; Alex. McDonald, Grand River, Lot 14; *James A. McPhail, Uigg; *Walter M. Scott, Bedeque; John H. Buntain, South Rustico; G. P. McDougall, Lot 14; Patrick Wynne, New Haven; Harry G. Wadman, Crapaud; Amy S. Desbrisay, Charlottetown; Lois White, York Point; Maggie Boyle, Cornwall; *Maggie Maxfield, Charlottetown; Jessie E. Cummings, North River; Charlotte L. McLachlin, Stanhope; Nellie C. McPhail, Orwell; Florie M. Ross, Kinross; Elizabeth McCallum, Harrington; Annie J. Collins, Cornwall.

The names of candidates who are too young to teach, are marked thus *.

In addition to the above, 26 candidates received licenses through the primary or elementary course.

Bitter Words from Ireland.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, commenting upon the defeat of the Government, says:—

> "The defeat is due to the action of the Parnellites in refusing to uphold a Cabinet from which they received nothing but broken promises, and from which Ireland could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreshadowed in the proposed attempt again to saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the Crimes Act. The result of the vote last night will cause Earl Spencer and his lieutenants at the Castle to quit Ireland, leaving behind them the memory of an administration which was preeminently noted for cold-blooded brutality and frigid, calculating injustice. Earl Spencer may receive a Dukedom for his misrule of Ireland, but it would be well for the Queen and Mr. Gladstone to bear in mind that it was the Lord Lieutenant's hand that destroyed the greatest Government England has had for a century. If it had not been for Earl Spencer's mis-statements in regard to the condition of Ireland and his influence in the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone would have sought the friendship of Mr. Parnell and his followers, instead of provoking their hostility by such measures as the proposed renewal of the Coercion Bill."

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Callaghan murder still remains a mystery.

Ex-Governor W. E. Woon, Agent for the All-Rail Line, is in town.

Work has been commenced on the new Summerside Market House.

Several Races are advertised to take place at Kensington Driving Park on Dominion Day.

Alexander McNab, Esq., late Superintendent of the Island railway, was here last week.

We call the attention of the Inspector of Fisheries to the fact that netted trout are exposed for sale in this city.

The residence of Mr. George Bollum, at Enmore River, was destroyed by fire last week with nearly all its contents; partially insured.

Mr. James Keegan, of Augusta, Me., took from here on Monday morning twenty fine horses which he purchased during his recent trip to the Island.

We had the pleasure the other day of a visit from Mr. Anslow, editor and proprietor of the Newcastle *Advocate*. He is here as a delegate to the Methodist Conference.

The Examination and Distribution of Prizes at St. Dunstan's College will take place on the 24th inst. The parents of the pupils and the friends of the Institution are requested to attend.

Owen Connolly, Esq., and wife returned home on Monday evening from North Sydney, C. B., where they left the *Clifton*, having abandoned for the present, their trip to the Old Country.

James C. McEachen, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, of New York, is at present on a visit to his parents in this city. Mr. McEachen is, we are pleased to learn, meeting with success in his profession.

The Supreme Court is still in session in Summerside. The case of Cole *vs.* the Queen Insurance Co., which lasted five days, was concluded on Monday evening, the Jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,000.

Mr. Roland Rattenbury, son of Mr. William Rattenbury of this city, died on board the steamer *Carroll* on her present trip from Boston to this port. His remains arrived here this morning in charge of his brother.

Halifax Markets.—P. E. I. mess pork $17 to $17.50 do., thin mess $15.50 to $16, prime mess $14 to $14.50; oats 48c. to 50c., barley 65c. to 70c.; potatoes 35c. to 40c.; butter 14c. to 20c. Boston Markets, eggs 13½c. to 14c.; potatoes (Peerless) 50c. to 55c., Prolifics 60c. to 65c.

The *Bonavista*, of the Black Diamond Line, arrived last Wednesday from Montreal with freight and passengers. She sailed same day for St. John's, Newfoundland, with the following cargo—1,300 bushels potatoes, 62 bales hay, 31 sheep and 1 horse.

The S. S. *Worcester* sailed for Boston last Thursday evening with freight and the following passengers—Mrs. Peter McGrath, Mrs. J. McCourt, Misses Hannah St. John, Annie Digdon, Maud Brown, Katie Gormley, Doyle and Mulligan, Messrs. G. Ployer and Alexander Fraser.

Mr. Naylor, Secretary of the S. P. C. A. of Halifax, was in town last week, looking after several young girls who, it was alleged, had been enticed from their homes by an agent of a lobster packing firm on the Island. He returned on Monday morning with two girls whom he found at the factory on St. Peter's Island.

Mr. Charles E. Higgins, son of Mr. Charles Higgins of this city is at present on a visit to his father. He studied law for some years in the office of Messrs. Davies & Sutherland, and is a member of the firm of Weld & Higgins, of West Buxton, Me. We are glad to learn that he is prospering in his profession.

Mrs. John Vance, whose husband is an attendant at the Lunatic Asylum, was found dead in her house on Thursday morning last. An inquest was held before Coroner McLeod, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by suffocation, brought on by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

The Civic Election in Ward One terminated last Saturday in the return of Mr. Curtis over Mr. Poole, by a majority of 15 votes. We believe Mr. Curtis will make a good Councillor and we trust, prove a worthy successor to the late Mr. Koughan whose energy and practical foresight did much for the city at large.

A case of bigamy may shortly be before the courts. A Prince Edward Islander who has a wife and family in the "tight little island," is now visiting this city, where he is said to be living with wife number two. Parties interested in the case are keeping their eyes peeled and some interesting disclosures may soon be made.—*Halifax Mail.*

Mr. W. A. Brennan has recently issued from his office a very handsomely executed Summer Time-Table of our Railway, which gives not only information as to the arrival and departure of trains, but contains as well a neat map of the Island and North Shore of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, showing the railway route and steamboat connections, with the name and position of every station. There are also tables showing provincial, stage and local connections, information regarding hotels, through tickets, sporting notes, &c., which must be of immense value to tourists and business men.

The stone pavement which has recently been laid down in front of the Brown and Cameron Blocks is a great, and we are sure will prove, a lasting improvement. We understand that the City Council have contributed $100 towards defraying the cost of laying it down. We have no objection to offer to this action of our City Fathers, but we would recommend them to follow their hand and where private enterprise has, years ago, laid solid and durable brick pavements, such as in front of the Medical Hall, Dodd & Rogers, Chas. Robertson's, and one or two other places, the City Council should now renew these pavements, as some of them are rapidly getting out of repair.

General News.

The cholera is spreading in Spain.

Cardinal McCabe was worth, when he died, only $3,500.

Hanlan says he cleared $30,000 by his Australian trip.

It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been assassinated.

Ex-Governor Archibald, of Nova Scotia has been knighted by the Queen.

A barrel containing the body of a dead man, was found floating in Halifax Harbor last week.

The queen has created Gen. Wolseley a knight of the order of St. Patrick, in succession to lord O'Hagan.

Eggs are now selling in New York for ten cents per dozen, in large lots, and the supply there is more than equal to the demand.

The Kennebec (Maine), Shad fishery has been very successful this season. Some forty fishermen are engaged in it, and they cleared $1,000 each.

Admiral Sir John E. Commerell will be relieved next October as Commander of the British North American squadron, by the Earl of Clanwilliam.

The salmon fishery at port Medway, N. S., this season, has been the most successful for years. One man netted $500 on salmon taken and sold to the local buyers.

It is rumored that Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, and General Middleton will receive the honor of knighthood in recognition of their services in quelling the rebellion.

Earthquakes of great severity continue in Cashmere. The town of Baramirella and Sopan have been utterly ruined, and 400 persons killed. There has been also great loss of life in the adjacent villages; many cattle and sheep have been killed.

Mr. Benson, Conservative M. P. for South Grenville, Ont., died suddenly last week at Ottawa of heart disease. He had just arranged to proceed to New York to meet his son who was returning from England in a dying condition. He was returned at the last general election by a majority of 148 over the Liberal candidate.

Besides making butter tubs, broom handles and water buckets, the mill in the Dorchester Penitentiary is manufacturing clothes pins. The government has instructed Warden Botsford to make ready for the removal to the Kingston Penetentiary all the female convicts, who now number eleven.

Michael Davitt received an ovation in Dublin last week. The occasion of the demonstration wre the expiration of the term of his ticket of leave It is reported that Mr. Davitt will contest the county of Mayo at the approaching parliamentary election. John O'Connor Power now represents the county.

—Members of the house of commons may speak in English or French. Once, we believe, a speech in German was delivered there but it was not reported. The other day Mr. Campbell of Renfrew, established a precedent by addressing the house in Gaelic. It was too much for the Hansard men and the reporters, and the public will never know what Mr. Campbell said.

Sir John stated in the house last week that he had received a telegram from Sir Leonard Tilley informing him that an operation for stone in the bladder had been performed most successfully and that the opinion of medical men was that he would likely be restored to perfect health The announcement was received with great applause from both sides of the house.

The newspaper men of London have appointed a committee and are raising funds to erect a suitable monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the special war correspondents of the London press who were killed in the Soudan. The list includes Edmond O'Donovan of the *Daily News*, Frank Vigitelly of the *Graphic*, Col. Burnaby and Mr. Herbert of the *Morning Post*, John A Cameron of the *Standard*, and Frank Roberts of *Reuter's Telegram* company.

John Teemer, the oarsman has issued a challenge to Edward Hanlan offering to row one race of either four or five miles for $1,000 to $5,000 a side and the championship of America; or five races each for $1,000 a side at the following distances: three miles, three miles and a half, four miles, four miles and a half and five miles, the races to be rowed on any water or waters agreed upon. As evidence of good faith Teemer has deposited with the Pittsburg *Leader* a forfeit of $5000.

The defeat of the Gladstone Ministry was due to the defection of their supporters. There were 120 absentees at the time the vote was taken, and nearly all of these were members of the Liberal party. Strong whips were sent out before the question was submitted, but their utmost efforts failed to bring in a majority for the Government. The pressure of public sentiment has been too strong for many of Mr. Gladstone's former supporters, and they evidently determined to absent themselves from their place in the Commons and thus precipitate a crisis. Mr. Gladstone has been in political life over fifty years.

Reports covering every wheat producing county in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Pacific coast indicate that the gloomiest views advanced concerning the winter wheat outlook for 1885 must be accepted as most accurate. The absolute uniformity of the returns indicates that the outlook for winter sown wheat this year is the worst in ten years. Under the most favoring conditions the total winter and spring wheat yield will fall considerably under the short crop of 1881, when the total product was 380,000,000 bushels.

Says the Halifax *Herald*: The parents of several girls complained to the Mayor yesterday that a person belonging to, or said to belong to, Charlottetown, had engaged the service of a number of small girls under age to work in a lobster factory. It was only found out by some of these parents late in the afternoon, that their children had gone away and the mayor was appealed to to take measures to find their whereabouts. A telegram has been sent to Charlottetown asking about the alleged employer and the police of that city were requested to look after the girls till their parents could be informed. It is said a previous lot of children had been engaged a couple of weeks ago.

Tapestry Carpets, at very low prices, at the London House.

Now is a good time to take Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic so that the system may be strengthened and the blood purified to withstand the debilitating effects of the warm summer weather.

Cotton Hose, a lot worth 40c. and 45c. selling for 25c. a pair, at the London House.

Pray, sickly, fretful children, are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a weak and emaciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Prospherized Emulsion according to directions, or the advice of your Physician, and in a very short time the fretful one will be strong and vigorous, and the joy of the household. Always ask for Prospherized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

For softening, improving and beautifying the Skin, no preparation that has ever been introduced equals Estey's Fragrant Philodorma. Druggists sell it.

Men's Fancy Cotton Shirts, very cheap, at the London House.

Mothers should use Philodorma on their Infants, as its soothing and healing properties render it invaluable for chafing.

The Northwest Rebellion.

Big Bear has escaped, Gen. Middleton having found it impossible to follow him through the muskegs. He is known to have one hundred and seventy five warriors with him, and is said to be treating his prisoners very badly. It is feared that he will be joined by discontented Indians from other bands and it will be necessary, in such case, to keep strong garrisons at Battleford and Pitt. Later advices say that Gen. Middleton will make another trial to catch Big Bear. The Indians are very restless, and grave fears are entertained of a possible general Indian uprising.

MARRIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. James Carruthers, Adolbert Sutcliffe Carrew, to Jessie Isabella Saunders, both of Charlottetown.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. FitzGerald, R. M. Crooker to Ellen A., youngest daughter of W. J. Boswell, both of this city.

At Nappan, N. S., June 11th, by the R